

LEEEDEVA, N. B.

Kratkove posobire dlya prakticheskikh zamyativ po obshehev geologii (A Brief Handbook for Practical Studies in General Geology). Moscow State University Press. 1952 - 81pp.

The booklet contains three sections: the first two sections, Minerals and Rocks, give a description of the principal characteristics necessary for field determination of the most widespread minerals and rocks; and the Geological Map section acquaints readers with the basic principles of making, and reading geological maps.

The booklet is intended for university students of geology and geography.

SO: Sovetshive Imigi (Seviet Books), No. 186, 1953, Noscou, (U-6/72)

15-1957-10-13782

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,

p 56 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Lebedeva, N. B.

TITLE:

Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds (Modelirovaniye protsessa obrazovaniya diapirovykh ku-

polov)

PERIODICAL:

Sov. geologiya, Nr 54, 1956, pp 163-175

ABSTRACT:

A scale-model experiment, using bitumen and transparent fluids, was conducted to study the formation of salt domes. In selecting materials, the methods of dimensional analysis were used to compare the viscosity and density of rocks with those of the scale-model material, and also to compare size and length of time of formation in nature and the model. Bitumen was used to represent salt; the viscosity was varied by the addition of lubricating oil and the density of the mixture was kept below 0.95. In the first experiment the material used to represent the upper sedimentary strata was saturated sugar

Card 1/4

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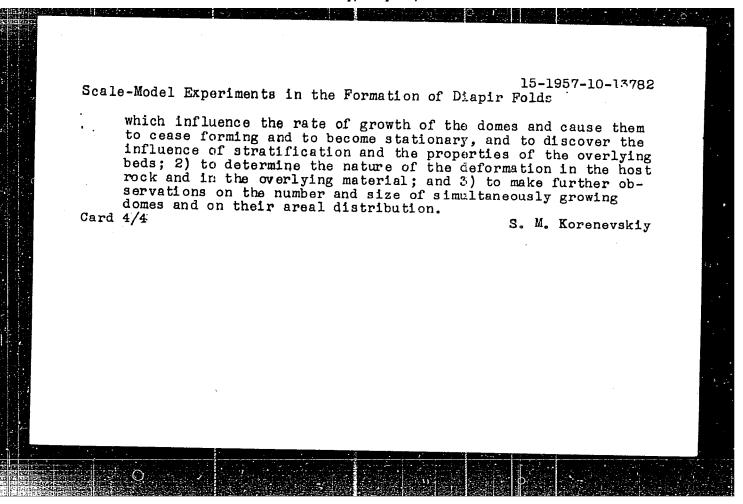
Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds

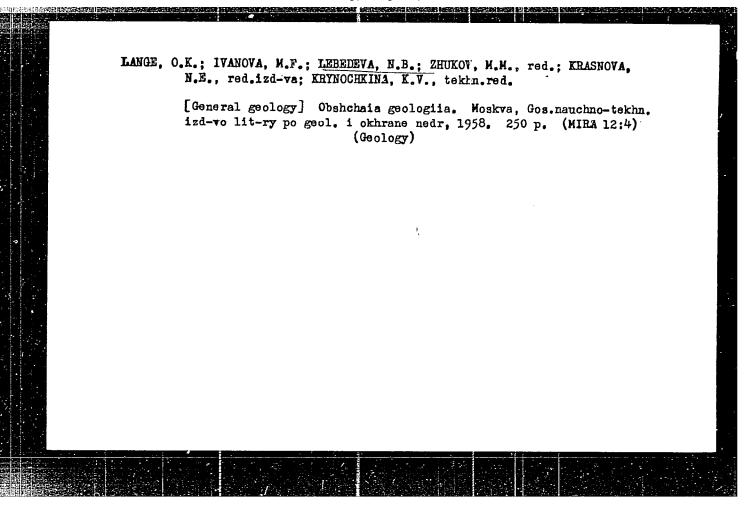
syrup with a density of 1.1-1.3; later it consisted of saturated sugar solution and glycerin with a density of 1.189, and finally of molasses with a density of 1.38. The experiments were conducted in a glass container in which the thickness of the heavy liquids always exceeded the thickness of the bitumen. Generally two, four, or five "domes" began to grow almost simultaneously. If, at the beginning of the experiment, the contact surface of the liquid is not broken, then one "dome" begins to grow and only later do the others follow. Individual "domes" have a rounded domal shape at first; later they become geniculate, dropshaped, and beaded, and near the surface they develop mushroom forms. Smaller thicknesses of bitumen ("salt") are accompanied by a slowing down of the processes of uplift. If the primary lower surface of the bitumen was irregular, the "dome" began to grow above the lowest parts. A decrease in the thickness of the heavy upper liquids also led to a slower rise of the bitumen. The thickness of the overlying layers is a principal factor in the process of uplift. An increase in the viscosity of the bitumen also leads to a decreased rate of uplift. If the viscos-

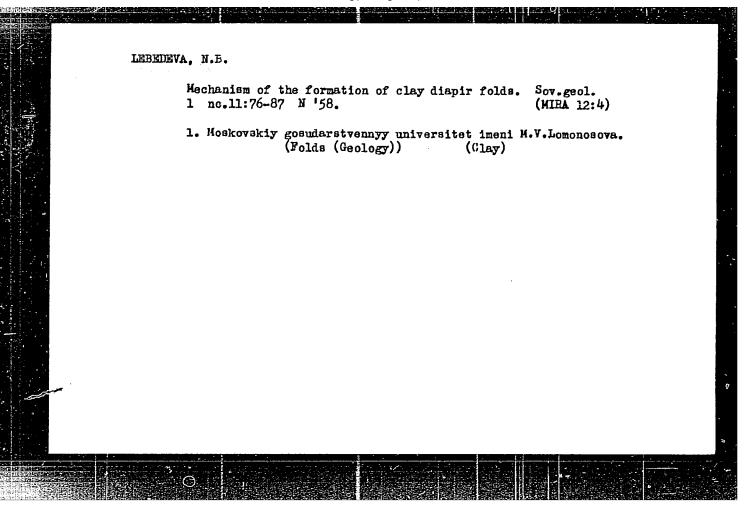
15-1957-10-13782

Scale-Model Experiments in the Formation of Diapir Folds

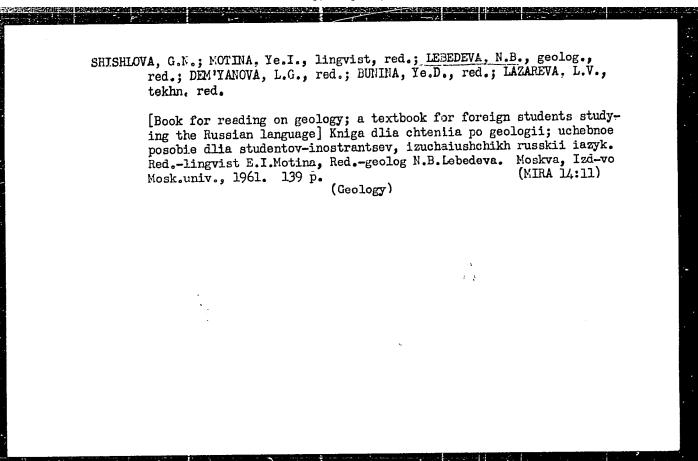
ity of the bitumen is low, only one "dome" appears at first. In one experiment a stratified upper sequence above the bitumen was made; taking the lowest unit first, this sequence consisted of sugar solution and glycerin, phenol-acetaldehyde resin, and clear resin. The bitumen subsequently penetrated each layer in the form of domes; passing through one layer and spreading out along the interlayer boundary, it continued to rise farther through the next layer. The scale-model domes commonly have forms simi-lar to those of natural salt domes (columnar and mushroom-shaped). Compensatory basins form around both the scale-model and the natural domes. Gravimetric data concerning the restriction of salt domes to depressed sub-salt channels (Emba) are also well The decrease in size of experimental domes in the later stages of uplift leads one to assume that such a decrease is also associated in nature with the relative age of formation of the dome. The regularity established in the variations of rate of growth of the scale-model domes agrees with the data on the variations in thickness of the rock layers above the salt. Further experiments should be conducted 1) to determine the factors Card 3/4

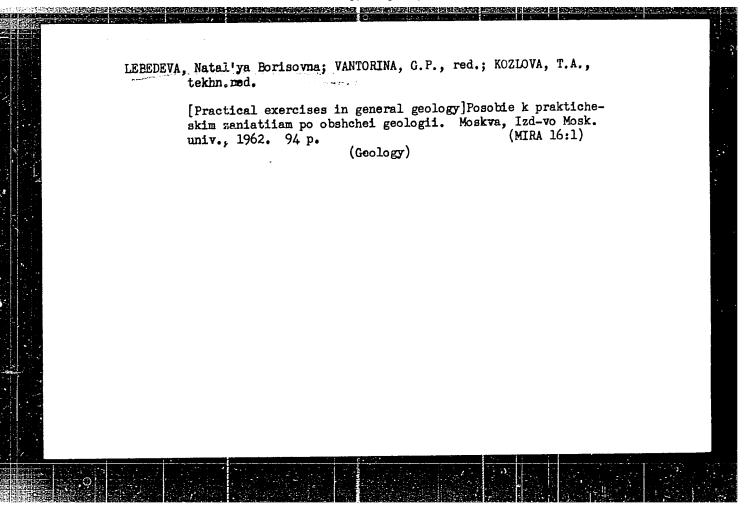






LEBELEVA, N. B., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "The history of the geological development of the Kerch'-Taman' region and some problems of the mechanism of formation of argillaceous diapirs". Moscow, 1959. 13 pp (Moscow Order of Leninand Order of Labor Red Banner State U im M. V. Lomonosov, Geol Faculty, Chair of Dynamic Geol), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 130)





Sutural zone on the northern slope of the southeastern Cancasus.
Dokl. AN SSSR.146 no.3:659-661 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli im. O.Yu.Shmidta AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

(Caucasus—Geology, Structural)

LEBEDEVA, N. D.

"Evaluation of Short-Period Forecasts of Water Level" Meteorol. i Gidrologiya, No 5, 1954, 39

The author analyzes the work <u>Mastavleniye po Sluzhbe Prognozov</u>; (Directions for the Forecasting Service) (Section 3, Part II, "Forecasts of Aqueous Regime of Dry Land," Hydromet Press, Leningrad, 1951). He recommends, in the forecasting of daily levels (discharges) of water, the use of computed amplitude and certainty of the method of determination according to annual data, together with small changes of water level and with greatest repeating rain floods. This makes evaluation of forecasting methods most rigorous. He indicates the expediency of establishing in each case the two values of amplitude computed according to data of many years of observations and according to data over the years employed in the development of the method. (RZhGeol, No9, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

LEBEDEVA, N.D.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4511

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov

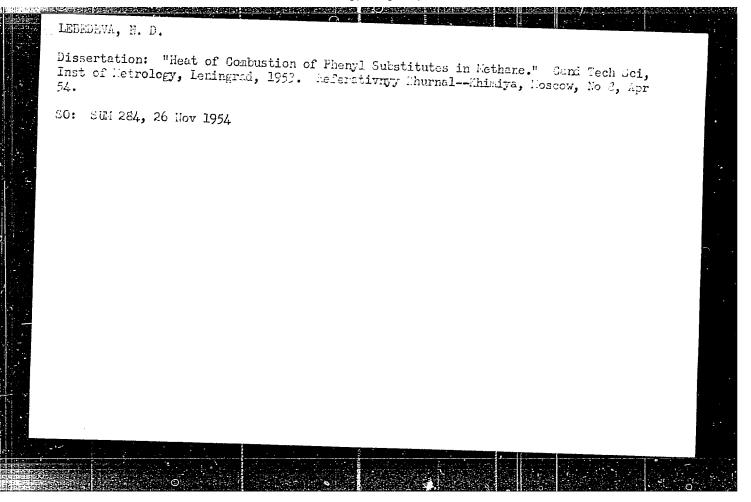
- Voprosy gidrologii (Problems in Hydrology) Moscow, Gidrometeoizdat (Otd-niye) 1959. 98 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 94) 800 copies printed.
- Sponsoring Agencies: Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov; Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.
- Ed. (Title page): N.Ya. Podvishenskaya; Ed. (Inside book): V.S. Kornilenko; Tech. Ed.: T.Ye. Zemtsova.
- PURPOSE: This publication is intended for hydrological forecasters in field offices of the Hydrometeorological Service. It will also be of interest to scientific research workers.
- COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Central Institute of Weather Forecasting contains articles dealing with problems in hydrological forecasting. Individual articles discuss forecasting of snowmelt runoff, forecasting on the basis of groundwater, flood runoff and maximum discharge forecasting, etc. Evaluation of forecasting methods is given and their accuracy is analyzed. No personalities are Card 1/7.

Problems in Hydrology SOV/4511	
mentioned. References follow each article.	
TABLE OF CONTENTS:	
Kravchenko, N.A. From the Experience of Supplying the Dubossary Hydroelectric Power Plant With Hydrological Forecasts	3
Salazanov, V.V. Estimating the Meltwater Runoff Losses Through Seepage During the Spring Flood Period	9
Lebedeva, N.D. Calculation of Snowmelt and a Method for Short-Range Forecasting of the Date of Meximum Flood Level on the Kama River	15
Rozova, A.P. Methods for Long-Range Forecasting of Runoff and Maximum Discharge of Floods on the Rivers of the Upper Volga Basin	34
Kalinin, G.P., and T.T. Makarova. Investigation of Some Problems of Spring Flood Runoff	37
Card-2/3-	

ALYMOVA, L.N.; KORF, D.M.; LEHEDEVA, N.D.

Solubility in the system NaH2PO2 - Na2HPO3 -H2O at 25°. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.4:1023-1024 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. TSentral'naya laboratoriya zavoda "Krasnyy khimik".
(Sodium phosphites) f(Solubility)



5.4700 66976 5.3300 SOV/81-59-13-45039 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 45 (USSR) Kurbatov, V.Ya., Lebedeva, N.D. AUTHORS: An Approximate Method of Calculating the Combustion Heats of Hydrocarbons TITLE: With a Ramified Chain PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 17 - 20 The use of the method of calculating the combustion heats of hydrocarbons ABSTRACT: proposed by V.M. Tatevskiy (V.M. Tatevskiy, V.V. Korobov, E.A. Mendzheritskiy, Dokl. AS USSR, 1950, Vol 64, Nr 4, p 743; V.M. Tatevskiy, Zh. fiz. khimii, 1951, Vol 25, Nr 2, p 241; V.M. Tatevskiy, The Chemical Structure of Hydrocarbons and the Regularities of Their Physical-Chemical Properties, Izd. MGU, 1953) is difficult due to the necessity of using 33 values of increments of bonds of various types. A formula has been proposed for calculating the combustion heats of hydrocarbons with a ramified chain (Q(isom.)) with the use of the combustion heats of hydrocarbons of normal structure (Q(norm.)): Q(1som.) = Q(norm.) - (0.1a + 0.2b + 1.7c), where a, b, and c are correspondingly the differences in the number of certain interactions in hydrocarbons with ramified and straight chain: the inter-Card 1/2

66976 SOV/81-59-13-45039

An Approximate Method of Calculating the Combustion Heats of Hydrocarbons With a Ramified Chain

actions of the couples of carbon atoms located through one carbon atom (a); the interactions of the carbon-hydrogen couples connected with the adjacent carbon atom (b), and the interactions of couples of hydrogen atoms connected with the same carbon atom (c). For 78 isomeric hydrocarbons of the methane, ethylene and benzene series the mean deviation of the calculated and the experimental values amounts to 0.07%, the maximum deviation to 0.18%.

A, Vorob'yev

Card 2/2

SOV/81-59-13-45041

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, pp 45 - 46 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kurbatov, V.Ya., Lebedeva, N.D.

TITLE: The Combustion Heats of Phenyl Substitutes of Methane

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 21 - 28

ABSTRACT: In the calorimeter described and (94), pp 21 - 28

In the calorimeter described earlier (S.V. Lipin, Trudy VNIIM, 1934, \P Nr 13(79); 1936, Nr 10 (26), p 84) the combustion heats \mathbb{Q}_p of toluene, diphenylmethane, triphenylmethane and tetraphenylmethane have been determined with an accuracy to 0.05% as equal to 934.9; 1,652.2; 2,373.1 and 3,094.2 kcal/mole, respectively. The purity of the investigated preparations is characterized by t (melt.), T (boil.), n and \mathbb{Q}_p . The liquid toluene was burned in sealed thin-walled glass ampoules. It has been shown that Konovalov's formula is applicable for the calculation of \mathbb{Q}_p of phenylsubstitutes of methane.

N. Privalova

Card 1/1

5. 4700 66977 SOV/81-59-13-45040

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 13, p 45 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N.D.

TITLE: The Analysis of D.P. Konovalov's Formula

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1958, Nr 34 (94), pp 29 - 42

ABSTRACT: For the use of Konovalov's formula (D.P. Konovalov, Zh. Russk, Fiz.-Khim.

o-va, chast' khim., 1918, Vol 50, p 81; J. Chem. Soc., 1923, Vol 124, p 2184) Q = 48.En + 10.6m + x (Q is the combustion heat of the compound, n is the number of g-atoms of oxygen necessary for burning 1 mole of substance, m is the number of moles of water formed in burning, x is a correction member, common to the substances of one and the same class, it has been proposed to refer Q to the gaseous state of the substances. The values of x have been evaluated for various classes of organic compounds under the assumption that they burn in an ideal gaseous state. The values

of Q have been calculated and compared with the experimental data for alkanes, alkenes, alkines, alkylcyclopeptanes, alkylcyclohexanes, alkylcyclo

benzenes, aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, saturated, unsaturated and aromatic alcohols, acids, aldehydes, ketones and ethers. The deviations

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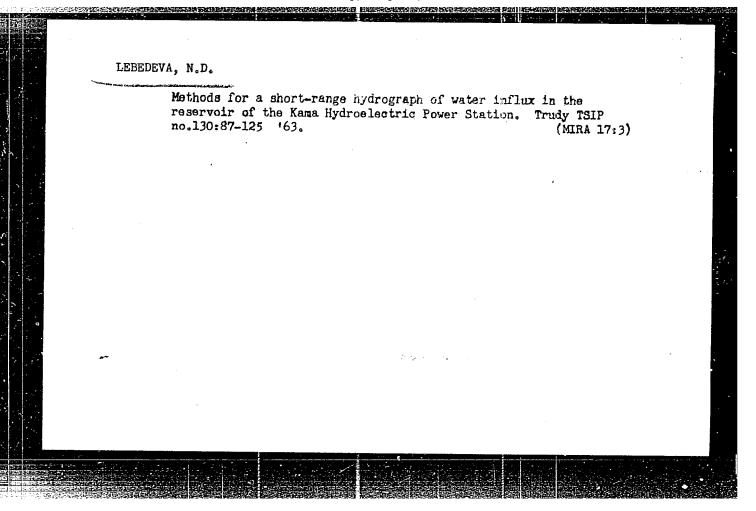
The Analysis of D.P. Konovalov's Formula

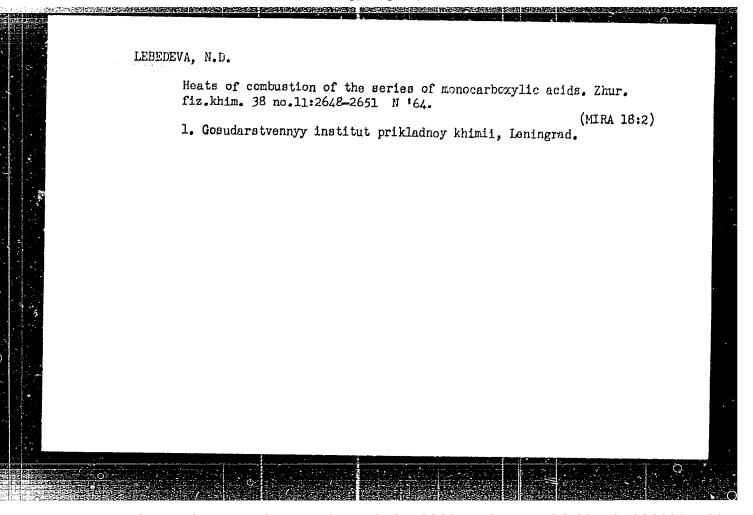
6697? SOV/81-59-13-45040

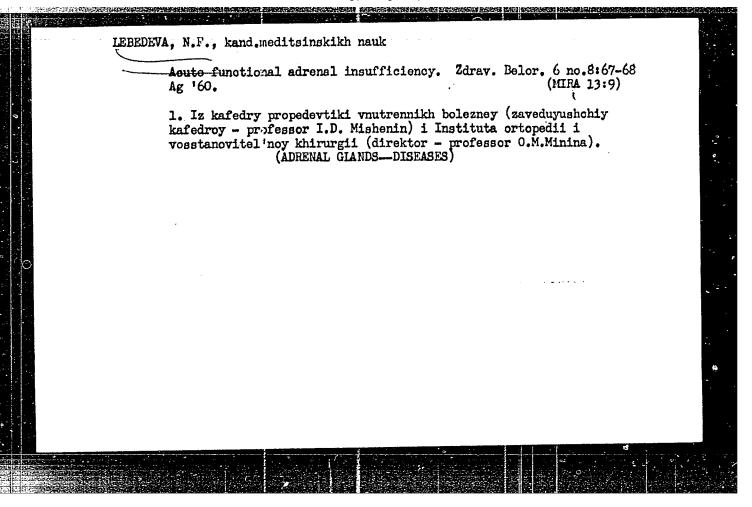
do not exceed 0.5%. It has been proposed to make Konovalov's formula more precise by giving it the form Q = 48.97n + 10.52m + x. The calculation of Q for various classes of hydrocarbons of normal structure by the more precise formula leads to a maximum deviation of 0.04% from the experimental data.

A. Vorob'yev

Card 2/2



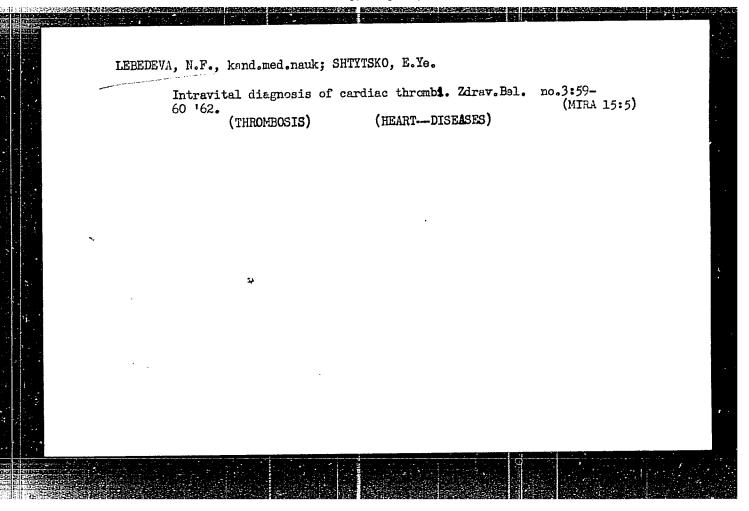




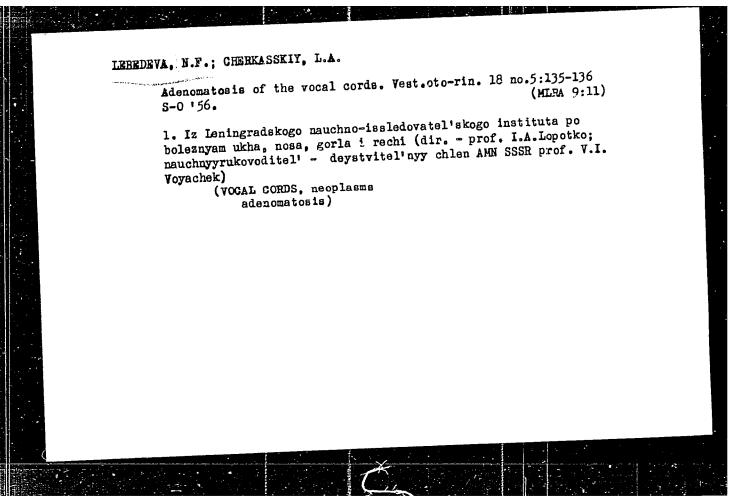
LEBEDEVA, N.F., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Addison's disease without pigmentation. Zdraw. Bel. 6 no.11166-67
N '60.'
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz kafedry propedevtiki vnutrennikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy kafedroy - prof. I.D. Mishenin).
(ADDISON'S DISEASE)



Neurinoma of the larynx. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.6:75-76 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:1) 1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po boleznyam ukha, gorla, nosa i rechi (dir.-prof. I.A.Lopotko, nauchnyy rukovoditel'-dsystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR prof. V.I.Voychek) (LANYNX, neoplasms neurinoma, diag. & surg.)



USSR / Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Digostion.

T

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 60460

Author

: Lobodovc, N. F.

Inst

: Minsk Medical Institute

Titlo

: Functional Changes in the Pancreas in Liver Cirrhosis

Orig Pub

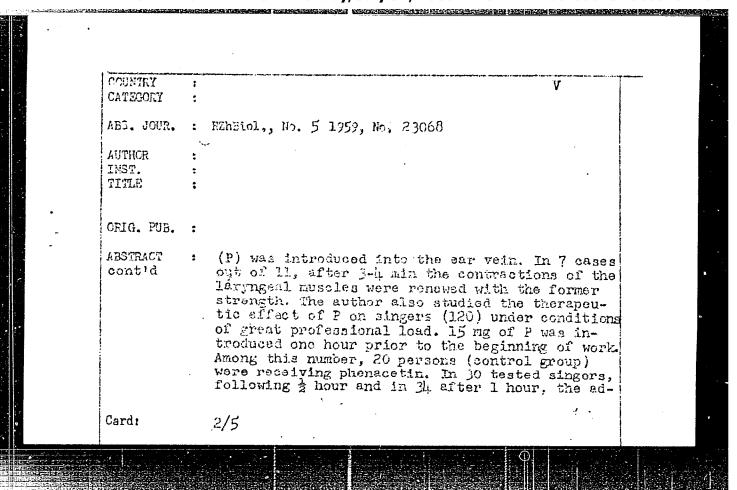
: Sb. nauchn. tr. Minskiy med. in-t, 1957, 20, 416-427

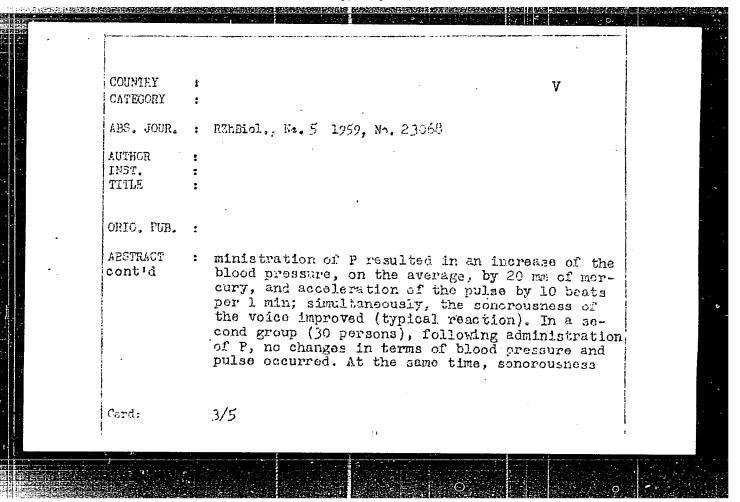
Abstract

: In repeated studies in part of the patients with cardiac and atrophic cirrhosis, a steady decline in the diastase contents was noted in the scrum and urine. The glycemic curves in cirrhosis consistently showed a diabetic picture. Histology in autopsy showed destruction of the connective tissue and atrophy of the pancreatic parenchyma.

Card 1/1

EBEDE!	A, N.F.
CATEGORY	: Pharmacology and Toxicology. Analoptics
ABS. JOUR.	: PZhEiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23068
AUTHOR	: Lebedeva, N. F.
INST. TITLE	: Leningrad Scientific Research Institute for : On the Effects of Phenemine upon the Vocal Function
ORIG. PUB.	: Sb. tr. Leningr. ni. in-ta po boleznyam ukha, nesa, gorla i rechi, 1958, 11, 70-75
ABSTRACT	The inferior laryngeal nerve in rabbits was excited with intermittent induction current for 10 min, producing frequent contractions of the thyro-arytaenoideus muscle until hypodynamia was obtained; then, without interrupting the electric excitation of the nerve, 1.5 mg/kg of phenamine
	*Diseases of the Har, Nose, Throat and Speech
Card:	i/5
•	17





COUNTRY CATEGORY	: FZhBiol., No. 5 1959, No. 23068	
AUTHCR INST.	:	
ORIG. PUB.		
ABSTRACT contid	of the voice likewise did not improve. In 6 persons, an atypical reaction was observed, viz., sharp increase of blood pressure, on the average, by 40 mm of mercury and pulse acceleration by 20 beats per 1 min, general excitation, and dispho-	
	resis; at the same time, the voice sounded considerably worse. The author considers that the use of P in persons belonging to the voice-speech professions, in voice fatigue, in a number of cases exerts a therapeutic effect, removing the	
Card:	4/5	

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

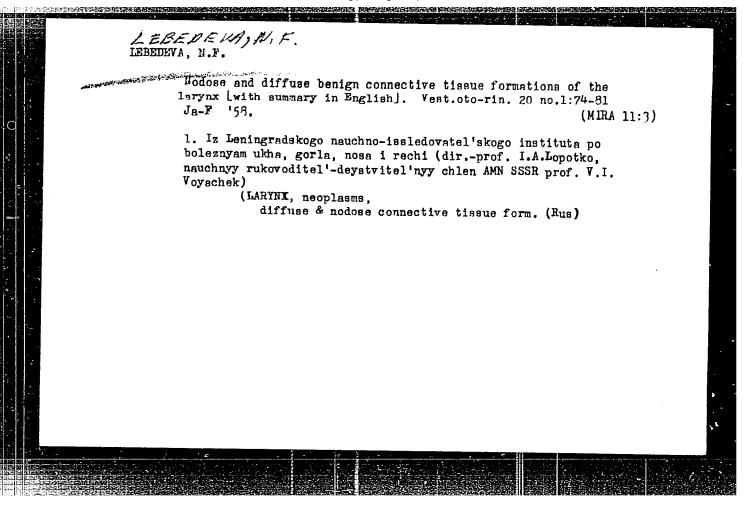
APS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No.5 1259, No.23068

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

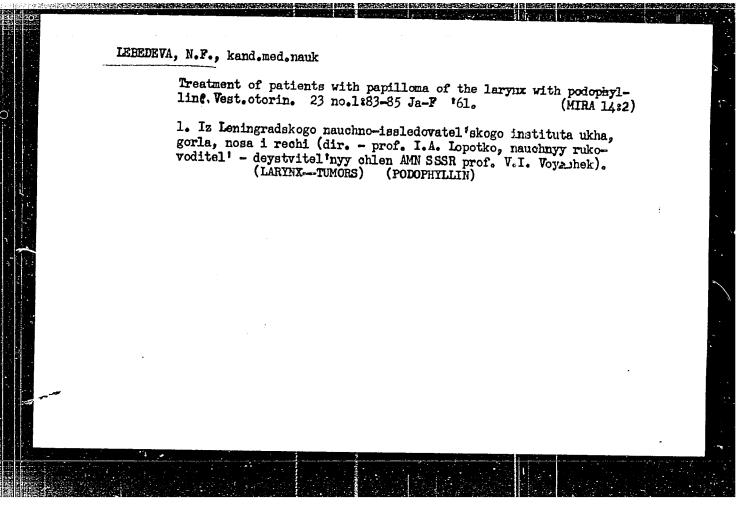
OPIG. FUB. :

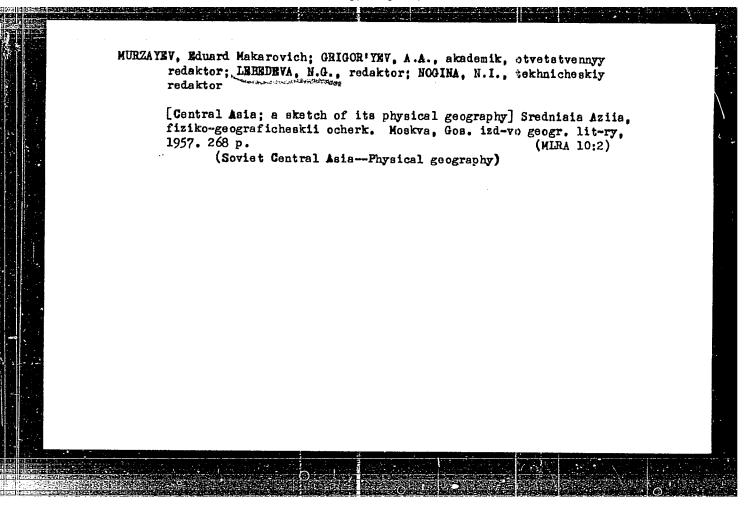
ABSTRACT : feeling of tiredness. The most favorable results are noted in persons with typical cardiovascular reaction to the action of P.-- E. A. Stepanova

Card: 5/5



LEBELEVA, N. F.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Nodose and diffuse benigh connective-tissue formations in the largnx". Leningrad, 1959. 17 pp (State Order of Lenin Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians in S. M. Kirov), 200 copies (KL, No 17, 1959, 111)

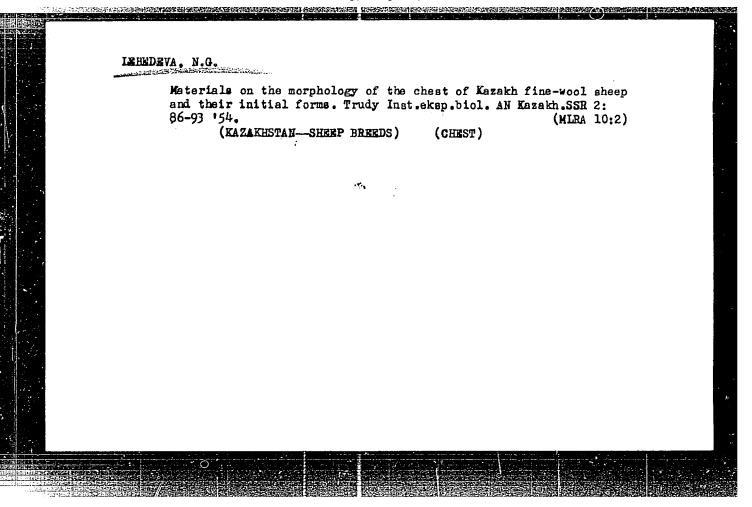


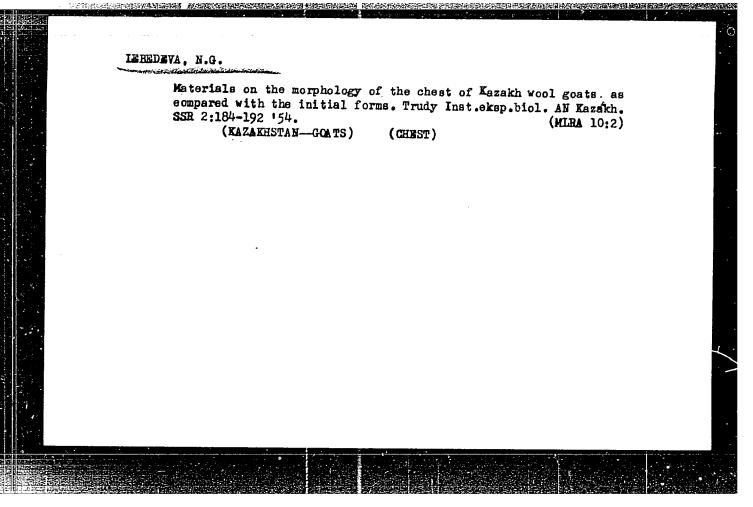


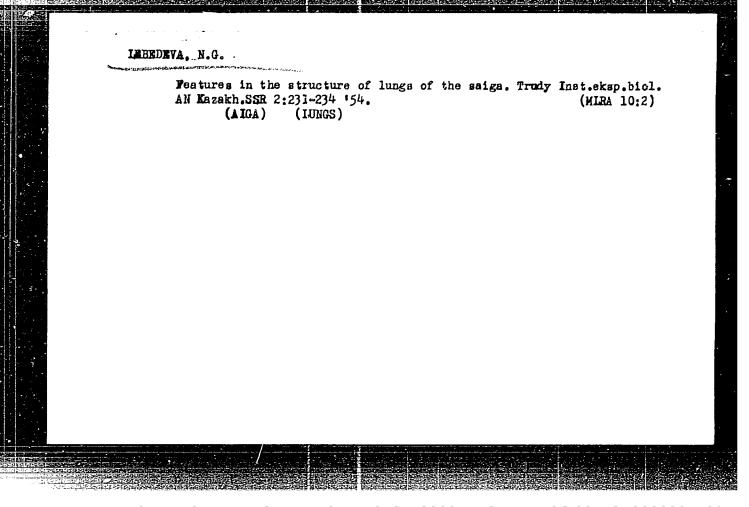
LEBEDEVA, N. G.

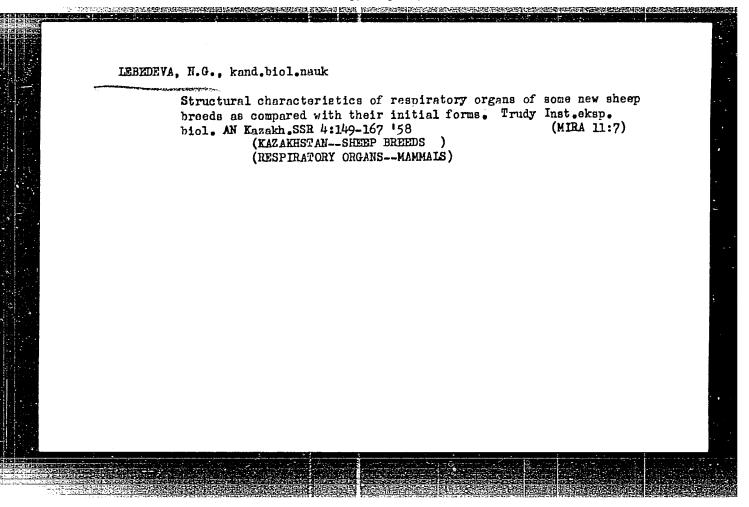
"Peculiarities in the Structure of the Respiratory Organs in Certain New Breeds of Sheep and Goats." Cand Biol Sci, Inst of Experimental Biology, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

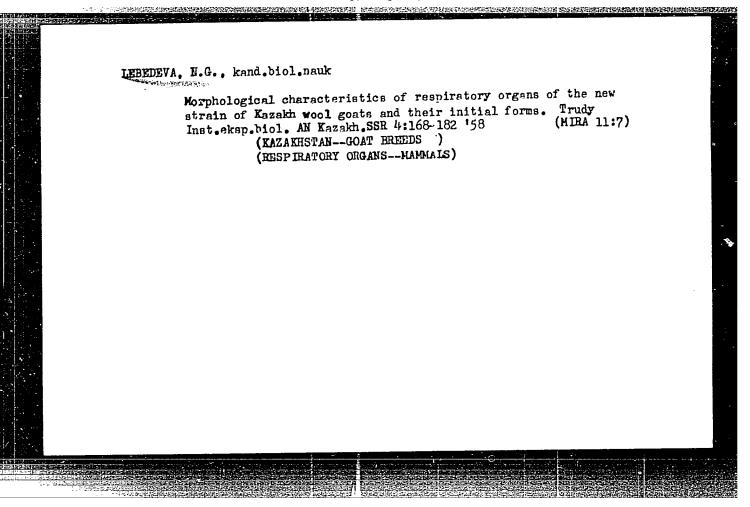
Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13) SO: Sum. 598, 29 Jul 55

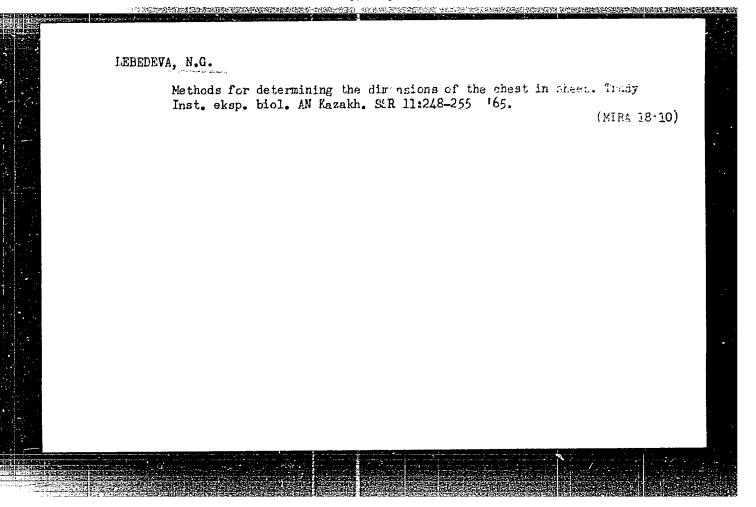


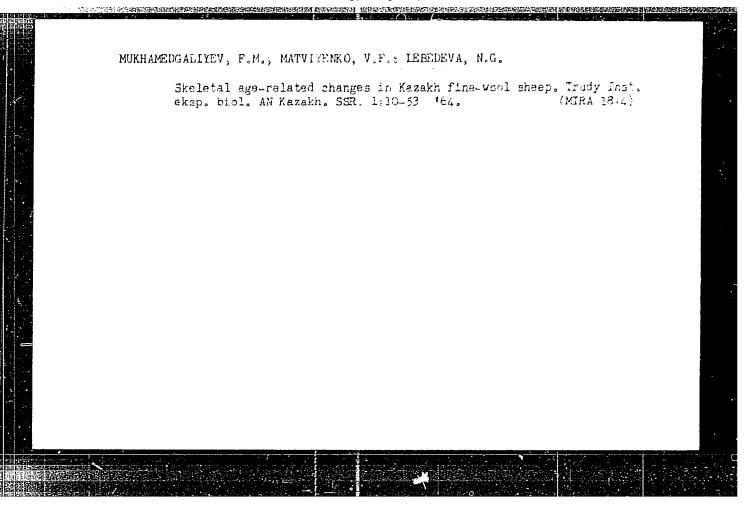












LEBEDEVA, N.G.

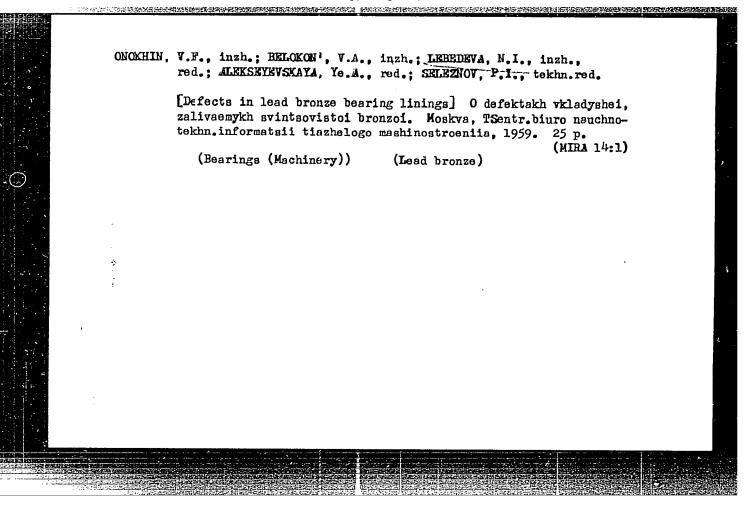
Age-related changes in the respiratory system of Kazaki fine-wool sheep. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. All Kazakh. SSR. 1:68-76 '64.

Ago-related changes in respiratory muscles of Kazakh fine-wool sheep. Ibid.:77-81

Age-related changes in the respiratory system of Aral Sea region type Merino sheep in southern Kazakhstan. Ibid.: 124-139

Age-related changes in the respiratory system of the argali Merino sheep variety of Kazakhstan. Ibid::140-153 (MIRA 18:4)

UR/0208/66/006/006/1119/1127 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP7000781 AUTHOR: Polyanskiy, O. Ye. (Moscow); Lebedeva, N. G. (Moscow) ORG: none TITLE: Note on one class of self-similar motions of a relaxing gas SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1119-1127 TOPIC TAGS: hypersonic aerodynamics, similarity theory, relaxing gas, unsteady flow, hypersonic flow ABSTRACT: One-dimensional self-similar motion of a relaxing gas displaced by a piston according to an exponential law $U_s = U_0 e^{kt}$ is considered. Gasdynamic parameters of the flow field between the piston and shock wave are calculated from a system of ordinary differential equations describing one-dimensional, unsteady flows of relaxing gas which allows a certain class of self-similar solutions under certain. assumptions. The applicability of the results obtained to investigation of hypersonic relaxing gas flows past slender sharp-nosed bodies is considered by using the hypersonic equivalence principle. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [AB] SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5109 517.9:533.7 UDC: Card 1/1

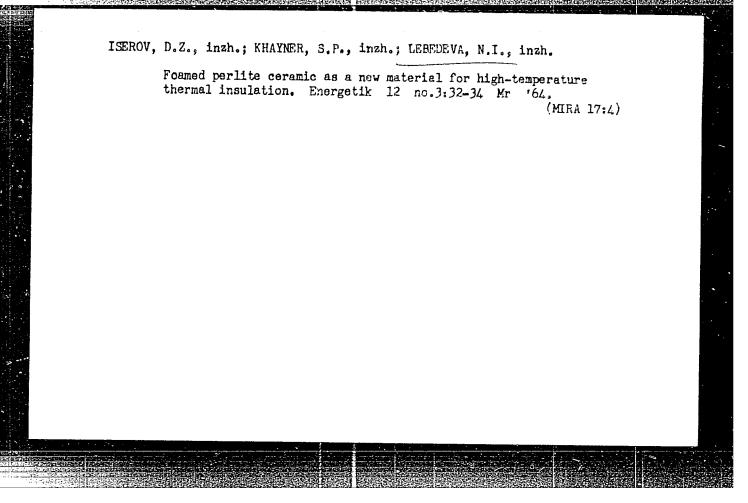


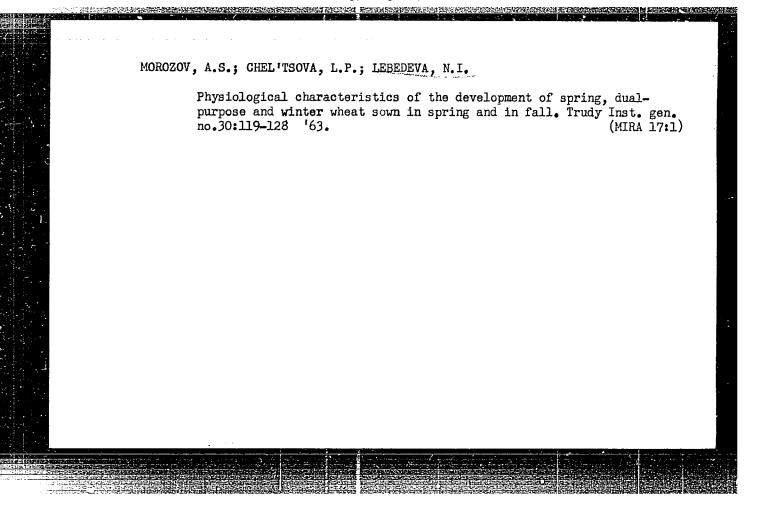
LIBERMAN, L.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; STANYUKOVICH, A.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, red.; LEBEDEYA, N.I., red.; RODCHUFAROVA, S.I., red.;
GROSMAN, L.A., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA, I.F., tekhn. red.

[Materials used in the manufacture of power machinery]Materialy, primeniaemye v energomashinostroenii. Moskva,
TSINTIMASh, 1961. 181 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electric machinery industry—Equipment and supplies)

(Electric engineering—Materials)





ACC NR: AR6035050

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/66/000/008/E070/E070

AUTHOR: Mirzoyev, B. R.; Agaronov, B. S.; Lebedeva, N. I.; Pototskaya, N. P.

TITLE: Derivation and investigation of some electrical properties of the new semiconducting compound In_4S_5

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 8E535

REF SOURCE: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t.Ser. fiz.-matem. n., no. 4, 1965, 57-60

TOPIC TAGS: electric property, temperature dependence, indium sulfide, semiconductor, semiconduction moterial, indium compound, sulfide, electric conduction, thermoelectromative force, plotoconductivity, forbibles band ABSTRACT: The In_4S_5 phase is obtained by alloying In and S, taken in a stoichiometric ratio. Investigations of the relationship between temperature and electrical conductivity (a), thermoelectromative force, and photoconductivity indicated that In_4S_5 is a p-type semiconductor with a forbidden-band width of 0.8 eV, with $\sigma = (2 \text{ to } 5) \times 10^{-5} \text{ ohm}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$, and with a maximum photosensitivity lying within a 1.2–1.3- \mathcal{U} range. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE:

20/

Card 1/1

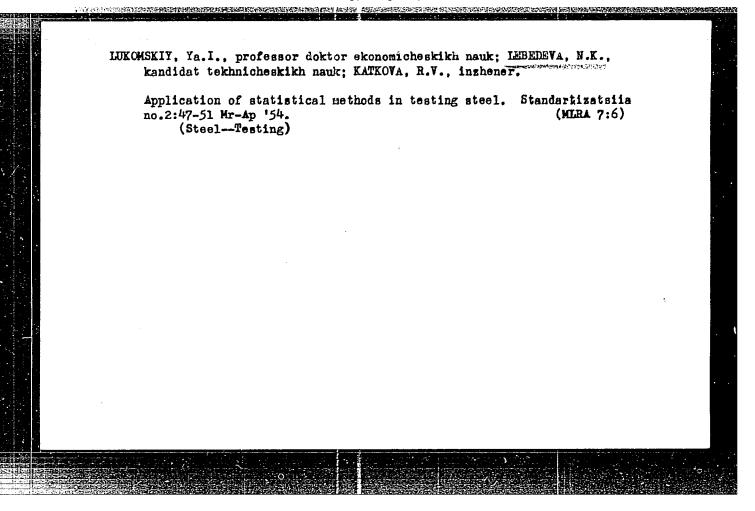
LEBEDEVA, N. K.

"Application of Statistical Methods to the Investigation of the Quality of Metal by Nonmetallic Inclusions." Sub 9 Apr 51, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

LEBEDEVA, N.K. LUKOMSKIY, Ya.I., professor, doktor ekonomicheskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KATKOVA, R.V., inzhenev. Statistical methods used in the investigation of steel. Standartizatsiia no.1:19-27 Ja-F '54. (MERA 7:2) (Steel--Tables, calculations, etc.)



ACCESSION NR: AT4031063

S/2535/63/000/154/0034/0047

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. K. (Engineer); Chausova, M. S. (Engineer)

TITLE: On the question of determining the work capacity of manufacturing new articles in aircraft instrument engineering

SOURCE: Moscow. Aviatsionny*y institut. Trudy*, no. 154, 1963. Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' aviatsionnoy tekhniki (economic efficiency in aeronautical engineering), 34~47

TOPIC TAGS: work capacity, instrument, net cost

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the effect of certain factors on the work capacity of manufacturing certain articles and the establishment of work norm capacities for the manufacture of instrument products. Formulas were derived and the results presented in graphs and tables. The work was separated into products made from rods, metallic sheet and strips, cast products, products of hot stamping, products of nonmetallic sheets, products pressed from powder, and products made from cold stamping. The authors concluded that in determining the work norm capacity, according to the regression equations presented, the products must first be broken down into a desirable number of weight groups. For each group, the mean work norm

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4031063

capacity was found by substituting the weight of the average product for the group.

To determine the work capacity, each of the norms was multiplied by the number of To determine the corresponding group. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 3 figures.

Products of the corresponding group. Orig. art. has: 6 tables and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow Aviatsionny*y institut (Moscow Institute of Aviation)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

SUB CODE: AD

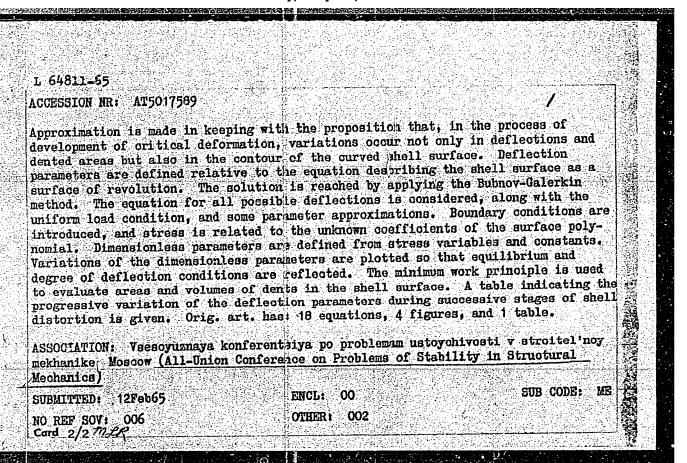
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OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0009291100

Card 2/2

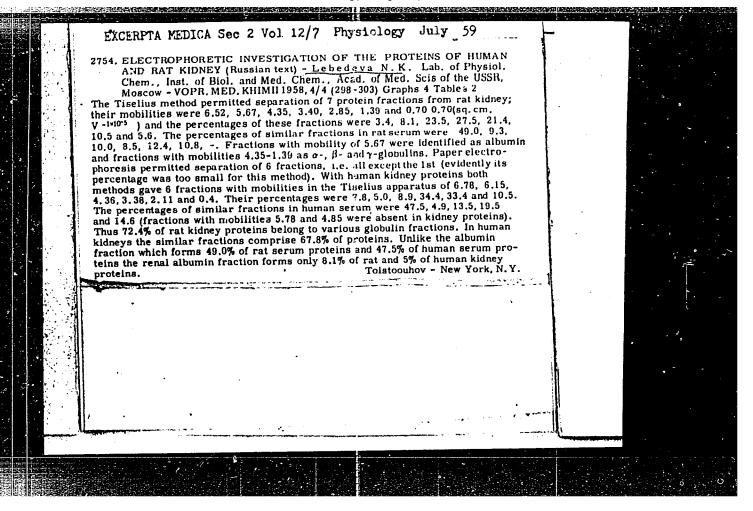
I/ETC(m) WW/EH/GS UR/0000/65/000/000/0288/0295 L 64811-\$5 EWT(a)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(k)/ETC(m) ACCESSECT'NR: AT5017589 AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. K. (Moscow) On the stability of spherical shells placed under the action of a uniformly ited pressure al. TITLE: distributed pressure SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti, v stroitel'noy mekhanike. Moscow, 1963. Problemy ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike (Problems of stability in structural mechanics); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965, 288-295 TOPIC TAGS: shell stability, shell structure buckling, spherical shell, spherical ghell structure, Bubnov Galerkin method ABSTRACT: A study is made of the stability of spherical shells under a uniformly distributed pressure. It is considered that loss of stability is manifested in the appearance of an axially symmetrical dent of radius c. The curved surface is approximated by a fourth order polynomial $w = A_0 + F_0 r + C_0 r^2 + D_0 r^2 + F_0 r^4$ where A_0 , B_0 , C_0 , D_0 , and F_0 are unknown coefficients found from w = f, w = 0, $\frac{dw}{dr} = 0$, $\frac{dw}{dr} = 0$, $\frac{dw}{dr} = 0$, $\frac{dw}{dr} = 0$. Card 1/2

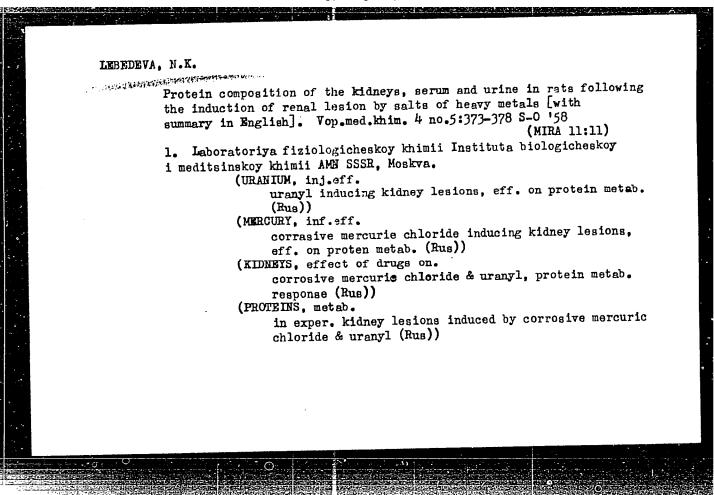


IEEEDEVA, N. K.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Electrophoretic and immunochemical investigation of the proteins of the kidneys, blood serum, and urine in experimental nephritis and nephrosis of animals and in certain kidney diseases in humans". Moscow, 1958. 15 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR, Inst of Biol and Med Chemistry), 200 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 125)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110





KAPIANSKIY, S.Ya.; LEBEDEVA, N.K.; STAROSELITSEVA, L.K.

Electrophoretic and immunochemical investigation of proteins in the kidney, blood serum, and urine in experimental nephritis. Vopr. med. khim. 5 no.3:225-231 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iaboratory of Physiological Chemistry, Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(NEPHRITIS, exper. protein metab., electrophores is & immunochem. aspects (Rus)) (PROTEINS, metabolism, in exper. nephritis, electrophores is & immunochem, aspects)

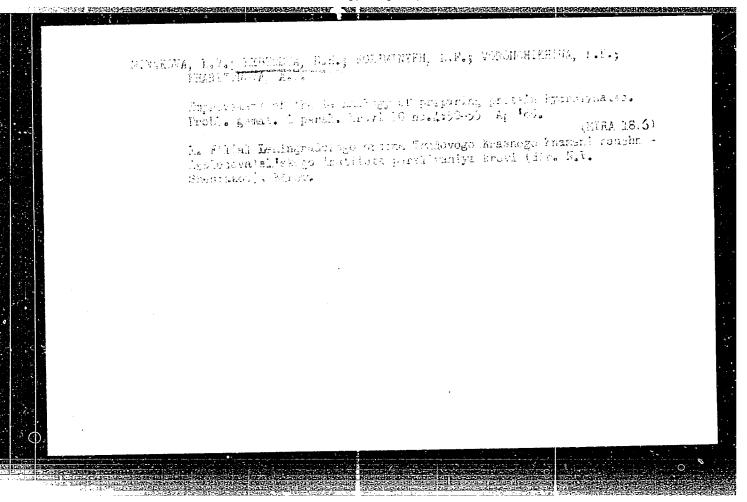
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929110

LEBEDEVA, N.K.; YUAN' TSZIN-SHEN; RASSOKHINA, I.I.

Lysis of hemolytic streptococci by actinomycetes. Antibiotiki 6
no.5:442-446 My '61. (MIPA 14:7)

1. Nauchmo-issledovatel'skiy institut revmatizma i Institut mikrobiologii
AN SSSR. (STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES) (ACTINOMYCES)



L 64811-45 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWF(+)/EWP(k)/EWA(k)/ETC(m) UR/0000/65/000/000/0288/0295 ACCESSION NR: AT5017589 AUTHOR: Lebedeve, N. K. (Voscow) TITLE: On the stability of spherical shells placed under the action of a uniformly distributed pressure SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanika. Moscow, 1963. Problemy ustoychivosti v stroitel noy mekhanika (Problems of stability in structural mechanics); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965, 288-295 TOPIC TAUS: shell stability, shell structure buckling, spherical shell, spherical shell structure, Bubnov Galerkin method ABSTRACT: A study is made of the stability of apherical shells under a uniformly distributed pressure. It is considered that loss of stability is manifested in the appearance of an axially symmetrical dent of radius o. The curved surface is approximated by a fourth order polynomial $w = A_0 + B_0 r + C_0 r^2 + D_0 r^3 + F_0 r^4$ where A_0 , B_0 , C_0 , D_0 , and F_0 are unknown coefficients found from $w|_{r=0} = f$, $w|_{r=0} = 0$, $\frac{dw}{dr}|_{r=0} = 0$, $\frac{dw}{dr}|_{r=0} = 0$. Card 1/2

L 64811-55

ACCESSION NR: AT5017589

Approximation is made in keeping with the proposition that, in the process of development of critical deformation, variations occur not only in deflections and dented areas but also in the contour of the curved shell surface. Deflection parameters are defined relative to the equation describing the shell surface as a surface of revolution. The solution is reached by applying the Bubnov-Galerkin method. The equation for all possible deflections is considered, along with the uniform load condition, and some parameter approximations. Boundary conditions are introduced, and stress is related to the unknown coefficients of the surface polynomial. Dimensionless parameters are defined from stress variables and constants. Variations of the dimensionless parameters are plotted so that equilibrium and degree of deflection conditions are reflected. The minimum work principle is used to evaluate areas and volumes of dents in the shell surface. A table indicating the progressive variation of the deflection parameters during successive stages of shell distortion is given. Orig. art. has: 48 equations, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po problemam ustoychivosti v stroitel'noy mekhanike, Moscow (All-Union Conference on Problems of Stability in Structural Mechanics)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NO REF SOV: 006 Card 2/2/1928 OTHER: 002

LEBEDEVA, N. Kh. and PUDOVIK, A. N.

"Reaction of Addition and Condensation of Phosphomoacetone and of the Phosphoacetic," Dokl. AN SSSR, 90, No.5, pp 799-802, 1953

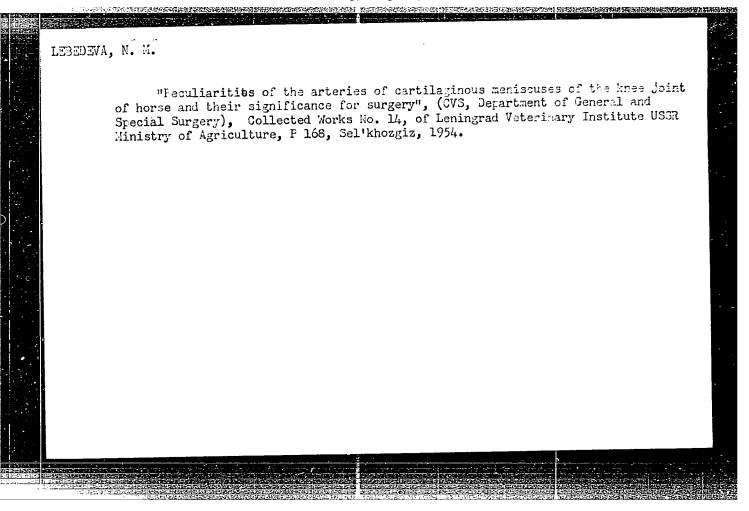
Translation by NIH

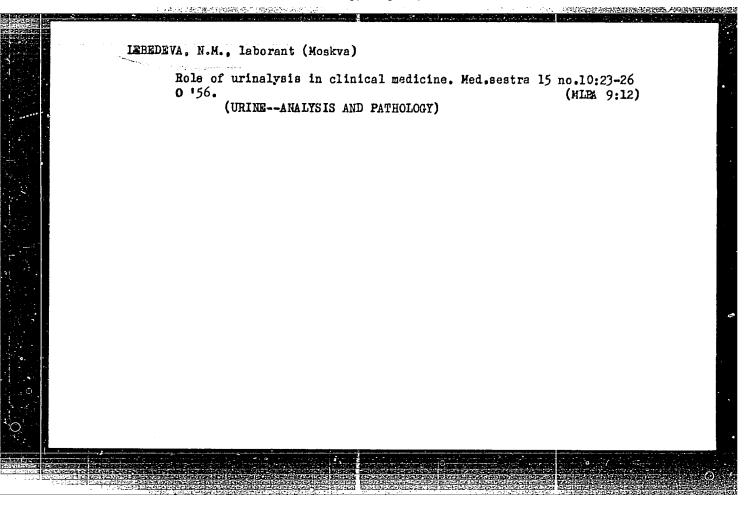
LEPEDEVA, N.L.

VIANYCHE ASKIY, S. A. I. LEBULIVA, H. L. 33254. Stroyeniye Makroagregatov Mekotorykh Yuzhnykh Chernozemov I Kashtanovykh Pochv. Pochvovedeniye, 1949, No. 10, c. 564-90

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol.45, Moskva, 1949

Chair of Physics and Melioration of Soils, Geologico-Soil Faculty, Moscow OL State Univ. im M. V. Lomonosov





ZHDANOVA, L.P.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; CHVIZH, O.

Activity of the leaf apparatus and the formation of seed in sunflowers. Fiziol.rast. 7 no.1:35-43 '60.

(MIRA 13:5)

1. K.A.Timiriazev Institute of Plant Physiology, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

(Sunflower seed) (Leaves)

LEBEDEVA, N.M.; ANISHCHENKO, E.Ya.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Quantitative development of the bacterial life (heterotrophes) in seas of the Mediterranean Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1465-1468 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A.O.Kovalesvkogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Shaposhnikovym. (Mediterranean Sea--Bacteria)

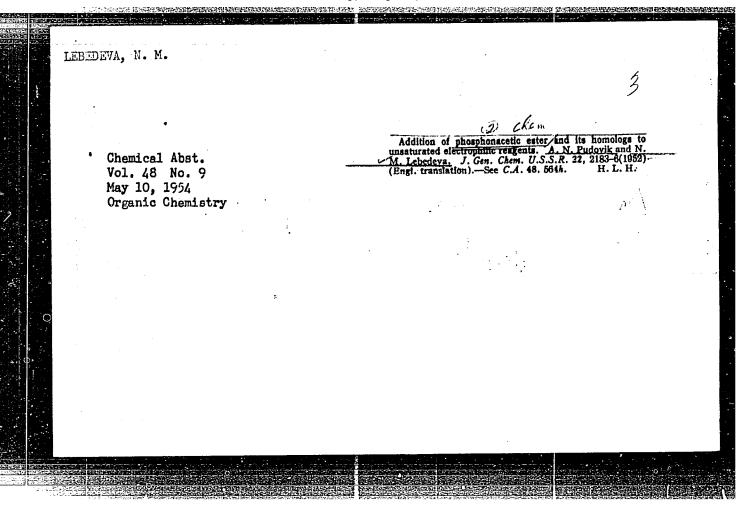
LEBEDEVA, N. M.

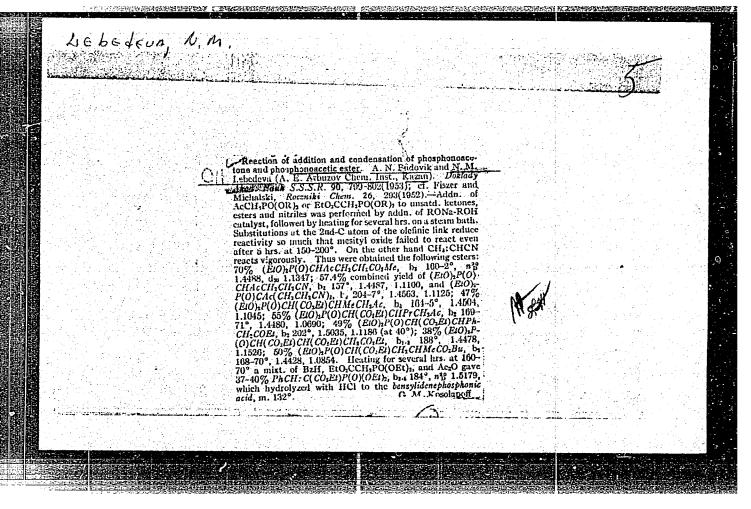
"Studying Certain Reactions of Phosphonacetic Ester, Phosphonacetic Acid Mitrile, and Phosphonacetone." Cand Chem Sci, Kazan' State U, Kazan', 195h.

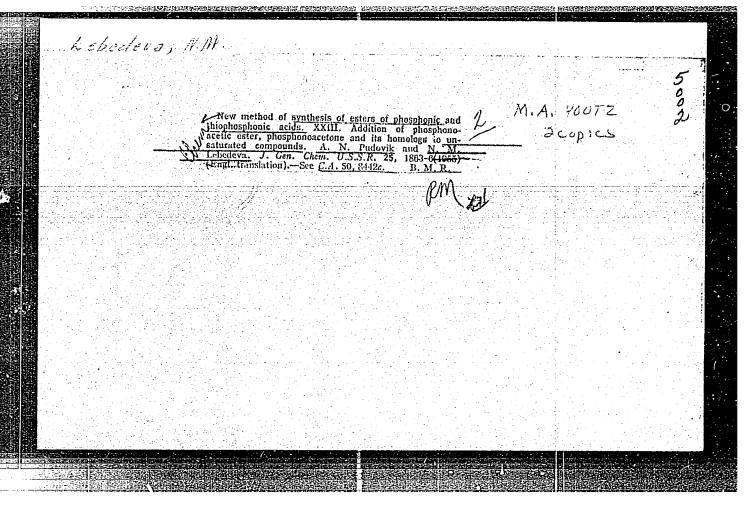
(KL, No 11, Mar 55)

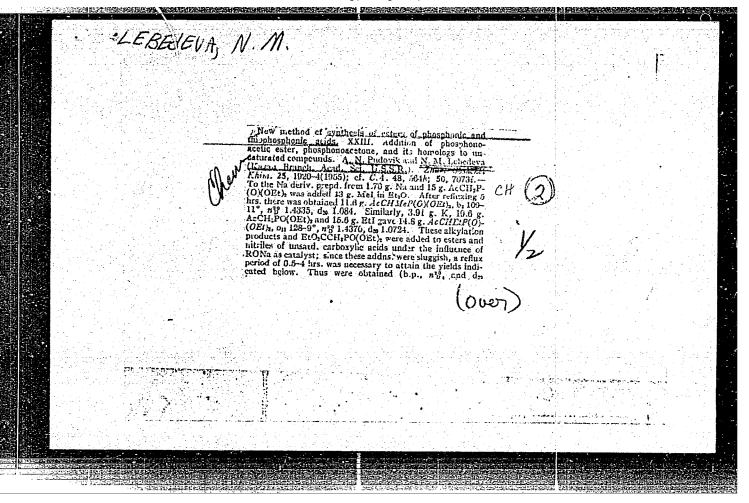
So: Sum. No 770, 29 Sept 55 - Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

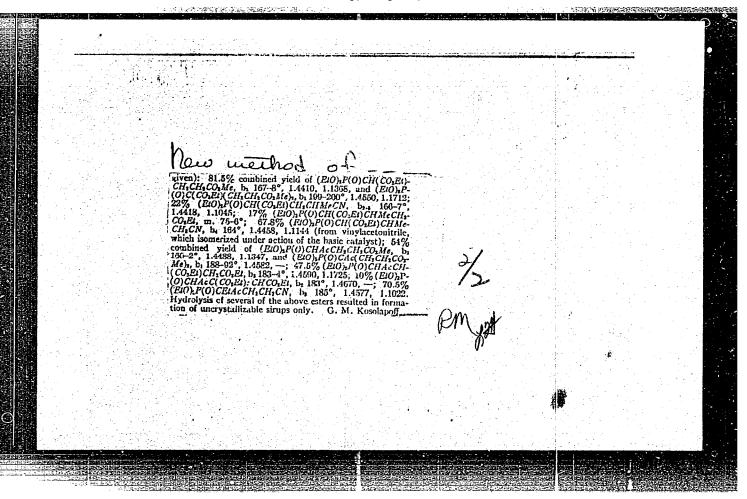
under similar conditions, gave 3.85 g. (EO), POOCHI (CH-CH-CO), Molecular CH-CO), Mo

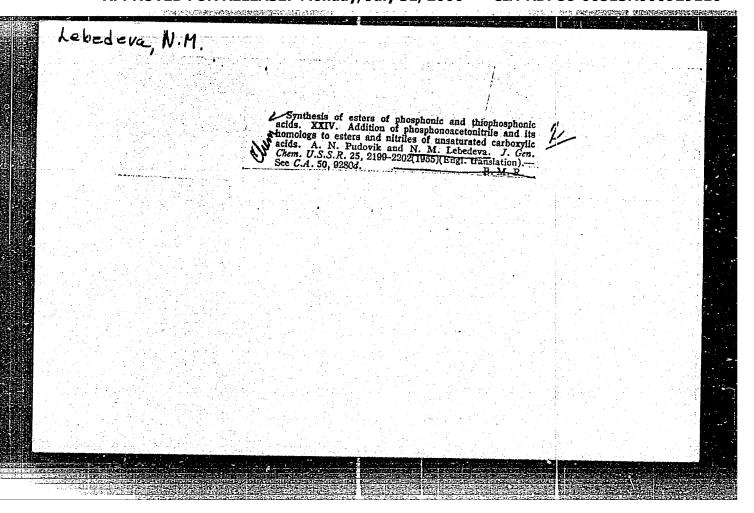












LEBEDEVA, N.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Organic chemistry

Card 1/1

Pub. 22 - 27/51

Authors

Pudovik, A. N., and Lebedeva, N. M.

Title

About the reactions of chloro-and bromoacetone with triethylphosphite

Periodical :

Dok. AN SSSR 101/5, 889-892, Apr 11, 1955

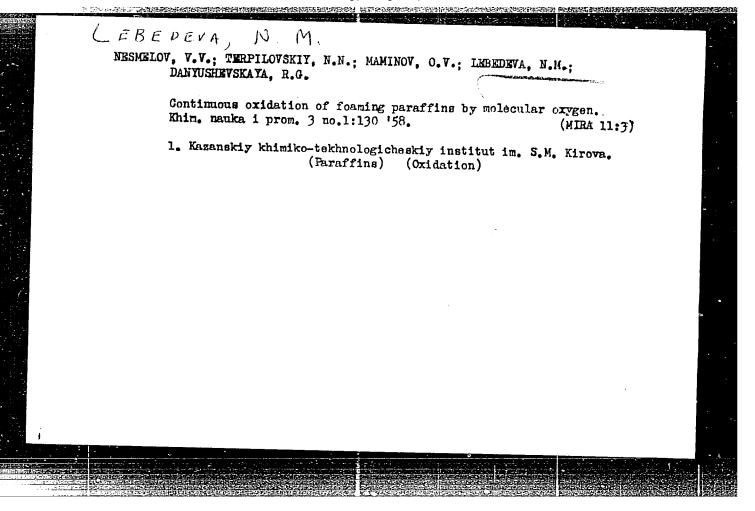
Abstract

The synthesis of phosphonium in two tautomeric forms as a product of reaction between chloro-and bromoacetone and triethylphosphite is announced. It was established that the methylene group in phosphonacetone is connected with the phosphonium and scetyl groups which should warrant sufficient mobility of its hydrogen atoms and also increase the ability of the phosphoracetone toward addition reactions. The physico-chemical properties of the triethylphosphite reaction products are listed. Eight references: 5 USSR, 2 USA and 1 German (1930-1954).

Institution :

Acad. of Sc., USSR, Kazan Branch, The A. Ye. Arbuzov Chem. Inst.

Presented by : Academician B. A. Arbuzov, November 9, 1954



5(1, 3) SOV/153-58-5-25/26

AUTHORS: Maminov, O. V., Nesmelov, V. V., Terpilovskiy, N. N.,

Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.

TITLE: Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam

Layer of the Paraffin - Air System (Nekotoryye osobennosti

gidrodinemiki pennogo sloya sistemy parafin-vozdukh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskay

tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp 149-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Paraffin oxidation is an exothermal process. The atmospheric

oxygen is absorbed by paraffin by entering certain chemical reactions with the latter. In this case the mass exchange between air and paraffin depends to a high degree upon the hydrodynamic working conditions of the apparatus. The mass exchange is to a high degree influenced by the degree of turbidity of the gas and liquid flow (Ref 1). Under certain conditions of the motion

in the turbulent range the gas becomes a disperse medium distributing within the liquid phase. The contact surface is enlarged and is rapidly renewed. These hydrodynamic conditions cannot be produced in the usual bubbling columns with periodic drive. The capacity of such columns is extremely insufficient.

Card 1/4

Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

In the foam apparatus as devised by Pozin and his collaborators (Ref 2) there are, however, very favorable conditions. To use this apparatus for paraffin exidation several constructional modifications were necessary, like, installation of electrical heating, cooling coils etc. Experiments have shown that paraffin can be oxidized continuously in a foam layer. The rate of oxidation increases thereby by the 8-12 fold, since high turbidity is attained. Table 1 (p 151) shows the influence exerted by different air velocities and different types of raw materials upon the foam formation and the degree of oxidation as well as the losses of paraffin. The oxidation was carried out for 15 minutes at 160° and in the presence of manganese dioxide as catalyst. The results tend to show a dependence between the foam formation and the efficiency of the oxidation process. The more of the liquid is transformed into foam, and the higher the foam layer is the more perfect the oxidation process takes place. Pure paraffin without additions is very difficult to transform into foam at temperatures up to 160°, even at higher air velocities. Above 170° this takes place easier, but then again the quality of the oxidation products

Card 2/4

SOV/153-58-5-25/28 Some Characteristic Features of the Hydrodynamics of the Foam Layer of the Paraffin - Air System

> suffers. The addition of regained paraffin or of 2-5% oxidized paraffin increases the foam formation rapidly. Then the surface active substances (alcohols) contained therein play a positive role. High air velocities (higher than 0.2 m/sec.) are unfavorable for the transformation of the whole paraffin into foam. The intensity of the oxidation is decreased, a heat supp. becomes necessary, and finally reaction products are carried along by air and are removed. The air velocity of 0.1 m/sec. optimal. A system in which the catalyst is distributed in the form of colloidal particles favors the foam formation. Perforated bottoms with openings of 1-2 mm covering 80-90% of the total surface are good for the foam formation. There are 1 table and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Kazan' Chemo-Technological Institute

Chair of General Chemical Technology)

Card 3/4

5(1,3)

AUTHORS: Nesmelov, V. V., Maminov, O. V.,

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

Lebedeva, N. M., Danyushevskaya, R. G.,

Terpilovskiy, N. N.

TITLE:

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus

of the Rotor- and Bottom Type (Hepreryvnoye okisleniye parafina v pennom sostoyanii v apparatakh rotornogo i

polochnogo tipa)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i

khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 6, pp 108-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The interaction between gases and liquids is very intensive in foam state (Refs 1,2). In the present paper the results of the oxidation mentioned in the title with molecular oxygen are discussed. This process belongs to the complex chemical heterogeneous catalytic processes with a chain mechanism of the reaction. The best results were obtained when the whole initial material was transformed in well mobile foam. The rate of process depends on the height of the foam in the oxidation column. However, completely satisfactory outputs of the foam apparatus can only be obtained in the case of a

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continuous process. The authors investigated two methods

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

of foam production from paraffin: 1) use of the centrifugal force in a rotor apparatus; 2) exploitation of the kinetic energy of the gaseous reagent, i.e. air which is blown through a perforated bottom and forms a support in order to maintain the foam on the bottom. The extended laboratories in the Kazan' neftemaslozavod (Kazan' Petroleum and Oil Refinery) were used for the experiment. B. Ya. Konovalov, Director, and A. S. Moiseyeva, Head Engineer, collaborated in the experiment; A. A. Aleksandrovskiy, Assistant of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov, M. S. Khaykin, V. V. Levandovskiy, A. V. Matuzova and V. P. Solov'yeva, assistant chemists, collaborated in the experimental part. A rotor apparatus worked out by V. S. Nikolayev, Docent of the Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov (Fig 1) served for the experiments; paraffin of Groznyy, Drogobych, and Novokuybyshevsk was used as material. Potassium permanganate and soda were used as catalysts. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) the following facts are very important: a) The oxidation is imperfect if the paraffia is kept longer than 100 seconds

Card 2/4

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

in the apparatus, b) The initial temperature of the process is below 140°, c) The variation of the air consumption does not influence the time during which the paraffin is in the apparatus. Two processes take place at the same time: oxidation and distillation. e) An intensive resin- and mud formation takes place at temperatures above 150°. f) The optimum paraffin consumption amounts to 10-20 l/hour. g) maximum rate of oxidation is reached at 740 rpm. However, a transparent model shows that an intensive foam formation takes place only at certain places of the apparatus. The time the paraffin remains in the apparatus must be at least five times longer in order to obtain a better oxidation intensity. This would increase and complicate its structure. However, the rate of oxidation in foam oxidation apparatus (Fig 2) with bottoms is after the increase of the acid numbers 8-12 times and after the increase of aliphatic acids (Table 1) 20 times higher than in periodically working apparatus of the bubbling type. The capacity is 2-3-5 times higher. The oxidation proceeds mainly under the formation of carboxylic acids. Higher temperatures did not deteriorate the quality

Card 3/4

Continuous Oxidation of Paraffin in Foam State in Apparatus of the Rotor- and Bottom Type

SOV/153-58-6-19/22

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of the products. Thus the oxidation may be intensified. Rotor apparatus have a lower capacity, are, however, well suitable for the formation processes of neutral oxygen-containing products. In foam oxidation apparatus heat conditions are easily regulated. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION:

Kafedra obshchey khimicheskoy tekhnologii, Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S. M. Kirova (Chair of General Chemical Technology, Kazan' Institute of Chemical Technology imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED:

November 10, 1957

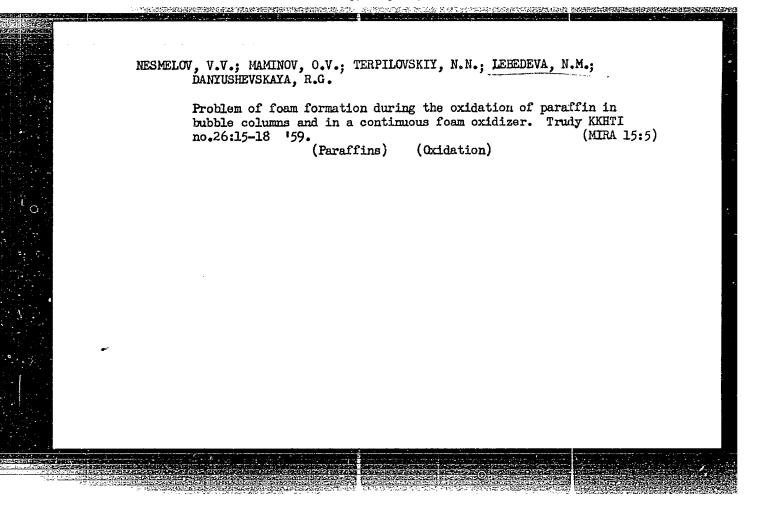
Card 4/4

NESMELOV, V.V., kand. tekhn,nauk; INDHDHVA; N.N., kand. khim. nauk;
DANTUSEEVSKATA, R.G.; TERPILOVSKIY, H.N., kand. tekhn. nauk;
MAMINOV, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Continuous oxidation of paraffin in a foamy state. Masl.-zhir. prom.
24 no. 6:20-26 '58. (NIRA 11:7)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

(Paraffins)



NESMELOV, V.V.; TERPILOVSKIY, N.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.M.; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.;

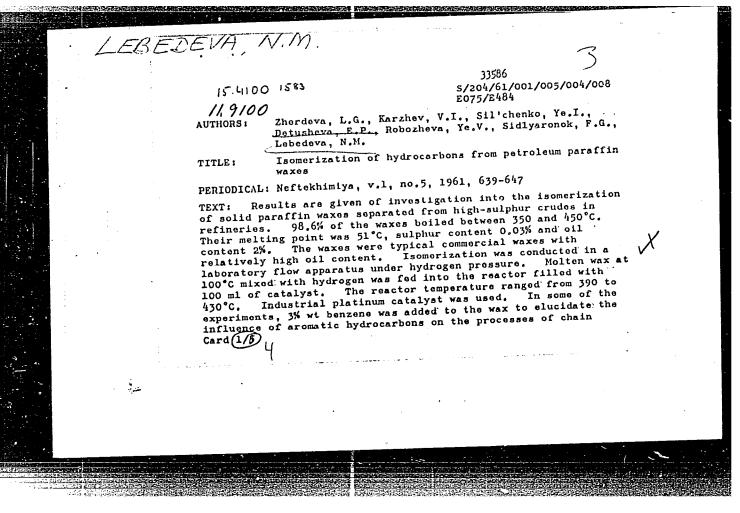
MAMINOV, O.V.

Study of the oxidation of Novo-Ufimsk paraffin in the foeming state in the presence of manganese dioxide. Trudy KKHII no.26: 19-22 159. (Paraffins) (Oxidation)

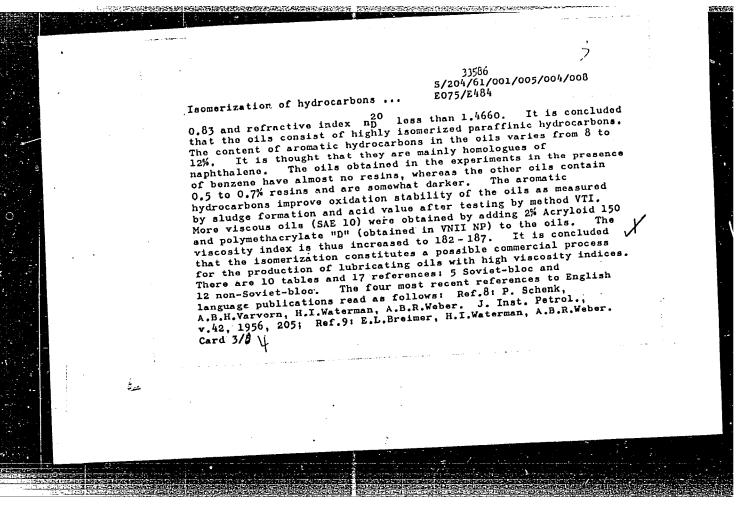
NESMELOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEBEDEVA, N.M., kand.tekhn.nauk;
TERPILOVSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.
nauk; MAMINOV, O.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; DANYUSHEVSKAYA, R.G.

Oxidation of paraffins in a foaming state. Masl.-zhir.prom.
26 no.1:15-18 Ja.'60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.
Kirova. (Paraffins) (Oxidation)



33586 5/204/61/001/005/004/008 E075/E484 Isomerization of hydrocarbons ... rupture and isomerization. Table 1 gives optimum reaction conditions together with some properties of the products. presence in the products of isoparaffins is shown by the fact that a considerable lowering of their solidification point occurs after treatment with urea. Three fractions of the products were selectively dewaxed and clay-treated. Yields of the dewaxed oils varied from 82 to 75%, for the fractions boiling between 300 and 350°C, to 38% for the fractions boiling between 400 and 450°C. Solidification temperature for all dewaxed oils varied between -30 and -34°C. The wax separated during dewaxing contained about 90% urea adductable material and therefore is suitable for adding to the feedstock. Isomerization of wax of m.pt. 58 to 60°C gives large quantities of paraffins boiling between 350 to 450°C, which have a special interest for oxidation to fatty alcohols and acids. Oils solidifying below -40°C were produced by a two-step dewaxing, the second step consisting of urea treatment. The oils have: relatively low viscosities (3.5 to 10.1 cs at 50°C and 2.5 to 3.4 cs at 100°C) and high viscosity indices (115 to 142). Viscositygravity constants of the oils are below 0.77, densities lower than Card 2/6 4



J. Inst. Patrol., v.43, 1957, 407; Ref.10; Brit. Pat. J. 66027, 28 March 1955; Ref.11; I.W.Gibson, G.M.Good, G.Holzman. Industr. and Engng. Chem., v.37, no.16, 1959, 16.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyn nauchno-issledovatell-skip institut popererabotke nefti, gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva VNII NP, g. Moskva (Ail Union Scientific Research Institute for Oil and Gas Refining and the Production of Synthetic Liquid Fuel VNII NP, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1961

Card 4/\$